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high as 30—4; and the lowest on the 27—28th of May, and 16th of June when it was 57—4.

The range of the Thermometer has been considerable. On the 21st of May it stood at 47°, at 8, A.M. And on the 6th and 7th of June, at the same hour, it was 65°.

The wind has been observed 6 times N.E.; 15 S.W.; 4 S.E.; 1 S.; 1 E.; 2 N.; 1 W.; 7 N.W.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

For July, 1812.

The Moon rises on the 1st about midnight, under the four stars in *Square*, and in a line nearly with the highest and lowest of these stars.

On the 4th, the Moon is seen to have passed the line between the first of the Ram and Menkar.

On the 8th, is new Moon, at 13 minutes past 5 in the afternoon, but without an eclipse.

On the 12th, Venus and the first of the Lion are seen to the west of the Moon, above whom we notice the 4th and 2d of this constellation; which, with the 8th, form a triangle easily remembered. On this day she passes the ecliptic early in the morning, in her ascending node, without an eclipse.

On the 16th, the Moon is perceived to have passed the 1st of the Virgin, which is at some distance below her to the west.

On the 21st, the Moon is on the meridian at 54 minutes past 9, Saturn being now under her, but to the east of the meridian; and her progress by this planet, which, however, she does not pass before sun-rise, will amuse the traveller.

On the 24th, is full Moon at three quarters past 5 in the morning. In the evening she rises under the two first stars of the Goat, and is seen during the night to recede rapidly from them.

On the 30th, the Moon rises under the 3 first stars of the Ram; and in the following morning passes over the 12th of the Whale, the occultation beginning at 28 minutes and a half past 2, the star being 10 minutes north of the centre, and ending at 23 minutes and 3-quarters past 3, the star being then 8 minutes north of the centre. In the evening, of course she rises under the line drawn between the 1st of the Ram and the Piciades, but nearest to the latter stars. She has passed the line between them and Menkar, or the 1st of the Whale, to which she is the nearest, and she is evidently bending her course towards Aldebaran and the Hyades.

In this month, two of the planets, that in the last enlivened our evening walks, cease to appear. Both Mars and Jupiter are in conjunction with the Sun; and Venus is seen at the same time each evening lower than it was the preceding evening. Mercury passes her when she is near the horizon at Sun set. Saturn is in the eastern hemisphere at this time, but Herschell near the meridian.

Mercury is in his superior conjunction on the 7th, and consequently will not be visible in the former part of the month. After the 7th he is an evening star. On the last day of the month, he is not eight degrees above the horizon at Sun set, being then to the west of the 1st of the Lion, so that he will not be seen this month by any but very keen astronomers. The Moon passes him on the 8th.

Venus is an evening star, being stationary on the eleventh, and after that having a retrograde motion, and consequently her duration above the horizon after Sun-set daily decreasing. The Moon passes her on the 11th.

Mars is in conjunction on the 27th, and too near the Sun at any time to be visible.

Jupiter is in conjunction on the 10th; and, in the latter part of the month, disengaging himself from the Sun's rays, becomes the harbinger of day in the east, being then seen under the two 1st stars of the Twins. The Moon passes him on the 8th.

Saturn is on the meridian on the 1st, at 36 minutes past 11 at night, and at 17 minutes past 10 on the 19th. His motion is retrograde through two degrees. The Moon passes him on the 22d.

Herschell is on the meridian on the 1st, at 27 minutes past 8, and on 22d at 7. On the 27th he is stationary. The Moon passes him on the 18th.—*Friend's Evening Amusements.*

ERRATA.

Page 373. col. 1st, line 20th from the top of the page, for *probable* read *probable*...Page 426, 1st line from the top of the page, for *Aspodelus* read *Asphodelus*...Page 426, line 12th from the bottom of the page, for *Barometer* read *Thermometer*.